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Brezhnev Charge Of Chinese Ploy Denied by Carter

WASHINGTON, June 26 — President Carter said today he believed that the United States could pursue an improved relationship with China without damaging U.S. Soviet relations.

"We are not trying nor will we ever try to play the Soviets against the Chinese or vice versa," Mr. Carter said at a televised news conference.

His comments were in response to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's weekend charge that the U.S. administration was trying "to play the Chinese card" against the Soviet Union.

The president said that he has a deep belief that the underlying relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union was stable and that he and Mr. Brezhnev shared an interest in wanting a better friendship.

In another matter, Mr. Carter said that Israel's reply to the United States on the latest Middle East peace efforts was "very disappointing," but he remains hopeful that "real progress" can be made in the weeks ahead.

Mr. Carter said that the tax cut Congress is considering not only ignores his major tax reforms but provides "huge tax windfalls for the millionaires and two bits" for the little guy.

Mr. Carter told a news conference that the American public is not stupid and will not stand for a tax cut that ignores the average taxpayer at the expense of the rich.

A middle-income family making between \$20,000 and \$30,000 a year would get a tax break of less than a dollar," Mr. Carter said. "And those who earn \$20,000 or less would get 25 cents.

The president said that once the United States receives the formal Egyptian proposals and relays

Considering British-U.S. Joint Venture

By Richard Wirkin

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT) — Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain held meetings in Washington during the weekend with U.S. executives to gain perspective on a critical airliner-production decision soon to be made by the British.

A special Cabinet committee is weighing the issue of which foreign plane makers his country's industry will collaborate with in turning out new airliners between now and the year 2000. The main options are joint ventures with the United States, with Europe, or with both together.

"The decision has got to be made, it's likely to be made, over the next few weeks," Tom McCaffrey, the prime minister's press secretary, said yesterday. He added, however, that the answer would probably not emerge before July 6, when Mr. Callaghan is to attend a European Council meeting in Bremen, West Germany. He will then have a chance to discuss the airliner options with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France.

[President Carter had breakfast today with Mr. Callaghan at the White House. No details of their conversation were released.]

Mr. McCaffrey described Mr. Callaghan's conversations with U.S. business as "really talking about the future of the aircraft industry in Britain," and he said it has expressed the strongest interest

can not be "a lone venture. It must be a collaborative effort."

Mr. Callaghan opened his Washington callahan talks Saturday evening by conferring with Frank Bormann, chairman of Eastern Airlines. He met yesterday morning with T. A. Wilson, chairman of the Boeing Company, and E. H. Boulleau, head of Boeing's Airliner Division, and later saw Stanford McDonnell, president of the McDonnell Douglas Corp.

The two latter companies have been talking with the British about joint production of a conventional narrow-body airliner to fill the gap between the jumbo jets and much smaller planes such as the Boeing 727 and the DC-9. The projected Boeing 757 would carry 160 to 180 passengers. The proposed McDonnell Douglas ATM (Advanced Transport Medium Range) would carry 166 to 200.

Britain's leading manufacturer, the nationalized British Aerospace Corp., has been adamantly resisting the Boeing proposals, which it feels would relegate it to a subcontractor's role. McDonnell Douglas, by contrast, has offered a three-way partnership deal.

Specific Questions

According to Mr. McCaffrey, Mr. Callaghan was asking specific questions about "partnership status and how much involvement the British would have in design."

Mr. Bormann was on Mr. Callaghan's list because Eastern has expressed the strongest interest

VERSAILLES, France, June 26 (AP) — A bomb caused damage estimated at \$1 million today in the Palace of Versailles, wrecking three rooms of Napoleonic art and damaging seven others.

A guard was slightly injured. This was the first bomb attack that officials could recall at the vast palace, one of the world's best-known buildings.

No damage was reported to the chief tourist attractions in the 17th century monument 11 miles southwest of Paris — the Hall of Mirrors, where the World War I peace treaty was signed, the royal apart-

ments, the opera house and the chapel.

Bretton separatists and two other clandestine groups claimed responsibility for the a.m. blast, in telephone messages later today. Police said none of the claims was convincing so far.

Hubert Landais, director of French museums, said that a large painting of Napoleon I was all but destroyed and 15 more paintings and wall panels were heavily damaged. He estimated the restoration cost at \$1 million — possibly higher if, as feared, an exterior stone wall suffered structural damage.

Restored Suite Wrecked

Some of the paintings were "in ribbons," said Versailles curator Gerald Van Der Kemp. "They can be restored, but it will be like a jigsaw puzzle."

The explosion occurred on the ground floor of the southern wing, to the left of the front entrance. It wrecked a 3-room Empire Suite which President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had opened to the public May 16.

Ambitious restoration work has been going on at Versailles for years, much of it financed by Americans.

The palace was built between 1661 and 1682 for King Louis XIV. It was the seat of the royal court and government for more than 100 years, until the French Revolution, when the furnishings were dispersed or sold.

An official said that the bomb was hidden in a small room behind

a statue. It was not known how or when it was planted, but police noted that a festival last night had given the public access to the grounds until almost midnight.

Bell in the Night

A night watchman said he was alerted at about 1:30 a.m. by a bell ringing at one of the palace gates. "When I went to the gate no one was there," he said, although he saw someone outside. The explosion occurred as he returned to his office.

The guard said he called Versailles city firemen but they did not believe him, apparently thinking that the alert came from a local resident confused by a fireworks display during the festival. "It was only after a police patrol came

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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The Acropolis: Mortality and Magic

By Nicholas Gage

ATHENS, June 26 (NYT) — While a hot wind redistributed the dust around the columns of the Parthenon, 35-year-old Yiannis Delyannis stormed into the control center on the Acropolis and demanded loudly in Greek to see the director.

"I've lived in Athens all my life and today I suddenly wanted to come up here and walk where my ancestors walked, and now they won't let me go inside the Parthenon," he protested. "I'll pay whatever it takes, but even if you try to stop me, I'm going in."

The secretary in the reception room exchanged glances and told Mr. Delyannis that they would present his case to the director but that he would have to wait. Angrily he sat and crossed his arms, staring at the door of the director's office.

George Cocaine, 62, from Worcester, Mass., got out of a taxi at the foot of the stone path that leads to the Acropolis. The taxi driver explained that he could not drive any farther because automobiles had been banned from the hill. Sulfur in the polluted Athenian air, combining with oxygen, was turning the surfaces of the ancient stones into gypsum that is slowly being washed away by the rain.

Wearing Down Floor

The feet of two million visitors a year wear, wearing valleys through the floor of the Parthenon, the taxi driver said, which is why tourists have been banned from going inside. The Erechtheum is covered with scaffolding in preparation for removing the Caryatids — the stone maidens that support the southern portico — and replacing them with cement reproductions.

Mr. Cocaine told the driver to wait for him. As he started up the path, he reflected that the Acropolis might be mortal after all.

When the doctor told him last August that he had cancer and probably would not live past January, he had wrestled with his faith and come to terms with his

own mortality. But, having survived his deadline, he decided to take advantage of the extra days that leads to the Acropolis. The taxi driver explained that he could not drive any farther because automobiles had been banned from the hill. Sulfur in the polluted Athenian air, combining with oxygen, was turning the surfaces of the ancient stones into gypsum that is slowly being washed away by the rain.

Cracked Columns

Behind the polished wood doors of his office, George Donatas, 55, the director of the Acropolis, was telling a visitor that soon the Parthenon, in addition to the Erechtheum, would be partly obscured by scaffolding. The original restorers of the most famous piece of architecture in the world had put iron cores in the columns, which have now swollen with time and are now cracking the marble. The iron will be replaced gradually with cores of titanium. As for the destruction from air pollution, he said, many

solutions have been offered, including covering the whole Acropolis with a plastic bubble, but so far not one has proved practicable.

A secretary came in to remind Mr. Donatas about Mr. Delyannis, who was becoming impatient. The director peered out the door, taking the young man's unkempt hair and day-old stubble of beard. "We let in scholars," he said to the secretary, "not lunatics." The woman told Mr. Delyannis that his request had been turned down.

A pony matron in a double-keel pants suit struggled to the high point of the Acropolis and clutched her companion's arm. "Oh, look," she cried out, pointing dramatically. "From here you can see the Hilton."

Iakovos Tzotis, 78, and Pantelis Kupetanos, 58, are the last survivors of a dozen licensed white-uniformed photographers on the Acropolis. They still photograph tourists on the Parthenon, using large, red, wooden cameras perched on tripods, and develop the four identical prints by plumping their hands inside the camera.

Before the last war, each man

photographed about 100 visitors a day. Now everyone brings his own camera. Of the 7,000 to 8,000 daily visitors — as few as 100 in the worst days of winter — only about 20 a day elect to pay 150 drachmas, about \$4.50, for four postcard-size black-and-white photos. When these two photographers leave, no one is likely to replace them.

Mr. Tzotis, his face leathered by the sun and his fingers dyed black by the developing fluids, was being photographed visitors in front of the Parthenon for 62 years, but the building has not lost any of its magic for him. "I pray every night that I will see the Parthenon in my dreams as it looked in its hour," he said.

"Then, the next morning, I would call together the guides and the archeologists and tell them how it was."

Invasive Tourists

Mr. Tzotis said that today's tourists lack the reverence of the earlier visitors. "Very few of them come with passion," he said. "They walk around mechanically."

He recalled a French family (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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A Year After Elections

Spain's Fragile Democracy Takes Root

By Ronald Koven

MADRID, June 26 (WP) — Franco died . . . was it two years ago? No one remembers . . . I don't remember myself. He is really dead."

The comment was made by a man generally believed to be the most conservative member of the Spanish Cabinet: Joaquin Carrión Walker, the public works minister who also is head of the Berni Party.

A year after the first free parliamentary elections in 40 years, Spain's democracy seems to have taken hold, with a full spectrum of traditional European parties and a few new ones.

Yet there is a growing sense that Spain's system is fragile and that any of several problems could touch off a reversal of the process.

• A growing disillusionment with democracy itself because it has failed to provide overnight solutions to Spain's problems.

• The rise of the Communists, whose 9-percent support in last year's elections was considered naturally low.

• A resurgence of fascism.

• The lack of cohesion among the two dominant parties: the Socialists and the ruling Center Democratic Union Party are young, inexperienced and unstructured.

• An economy that is having difficulty in converting from state control to freedom, resulting in high unemployment, inflation and insufficient investment.

• The insistence by the traditional regions, led by Catalonia and the Basque country, on an autonomy that the political right suspects only a step toward breaking the unity.

Political leaders are creating a

consensus that is not natural to the Spanish political temperament. The most persistent criticism heard of Premier Adolfo Suárez, even voiced by some of his Cabinet ministers, is that he is a pragmatist who cannot be classified on the left or the right.

"This country likes bulls and blood," Fernando Omea, a noted columnist said. "When consensus is reached, people are disappointed."

The Communist Party is the most ardent proponent of the national consensus and finds a willing partner in Premier Suárez. A year of close Communist collaboration with the government is widely thought to have eased public hesitation as the Communists reach for an Italian-style "historic compromise" with the center-right.

A Socialist-Communist coalition is out," a Cabinet minister on the government's left said. "The leaders of both parties oppose it. They would automatically produce another civil war."

The agreement among the four main parties — the Communists and Socialists on the left and the Democratic Union and Popular Alliance on the right — has left the opposition nowhere to express itself but the street. In most of Western Europe, the street means the left. In Spain, it means the fascists.

The fascists are playing on nostalgia for law and the uninterrupted economic growth of the Franco times. For the broad-based political establishment, Franco may well be dead. But the youngsters of Blas Pinar's fascists, New Force, spend much of their time painting graffiti saying "Franco is Among Us."

If the political prospects seem uncertain, the economic outlook is even more clouded.

Under Franco, the economy grew steadily at about 6 percent a year in the decade 1965-75, making Spain the 10th largest industrial power. Since Franco's death on Nov. 20, 1975, it has been suffering a recession. The average annual growth rate over the three years has been 1.7 percent.

And business confidence has been snapped by the effects of the oil crisis, a 26-percent inflation rate last year, and a rising unemployment rate of more than 6 percent — huge for Spain.

"It's not a bright picture," Mr. Garrigues said. "To control inflation, we're going to have to slow down the economy. That means more unemployment and more votes for the left and a backlash from the extreme right."

A proposed new constitution is a potential time bomb of another kind. In the name of consensus, it contains articles advocating both socialism and a free market economy.

The peculiar political situation in Spain," said Tierno Galvan, Spain's leading constitutional lawyer, "forces us to accept a constitution that does not fit the national character."

If Franco is not highly regarded, it is he who provided the ingredient to the smooth transition from dictatorship. Franco selected King Juan Carlos, 40, as his successor and had him trained as an officer in all of the main branches of the armed forces.

The old man knew exactly what he was doing," a parliamentary leader of Premier Suárez's party said. "The officers consider King Juan Carlos one of them. Franco knew things would have to be different



Associated Press

TWO HEADS? — It is not a 2-headed ostrich, but a pair of the birds at the Lion County Safari Park in California.

after him. In his political testament, Franco told the armed forces to obey the king, even if he does edy because of their confidence in King Juan Carlos.

Because of the king, the right accepts that the left will not pursue the kind of revolutionary extremism that led to the 1936-39 civil war. And the king has won the support of the Socialists and Communists because they see him as the guarantor of the army's compliance.

When Mr. Suárez legalized the Communist Party a year ago, there was a great deal of murdering by the army rank and file. They are still muttering against autonomy for Spain's disparate regions. But they have not rebelled — undoubt-

But Soviet, Ethnic Loyalties Can Clash

Armenians, Georgians Have Latitude

By Craig R. Whitney

TBILISI, U.S.S.R., June 26 (NYT) — People in Soviet Georgia and Armenia have two loyalties: To the Soviet Union and to their Georgian and Armenian nations.

Officially, no conflict exists. But in fact, the loyalties occasionally clash. The possibility is always there and, as elsewhere in the Soviet Union, nationalism is a touchy subject here.

"It's a question of temperament," said Ladar Kabakhadze, a professor at the university here in the capital of Soviet Armenia. "Small nations are always sensitive and there are fears that the nation and its culture could be swallowed up — not necessarily by force."

A nerve twitched in Mr. Kabakhadze's face. He was trying to explain to two U.S. correspondents why language can be a point of friction here, but a man who never identified himself was also present at the interview.

World Orchestra

"In the world orchestra," Mr. Kabakhadze said tentatively, "all instruments should be allowed to play."

On April 14, about 5,000 students and other demonstrators marched down the main avenue of Tbilisi, from the university to the Georgian government headquarters, to protest against a new Constitution because it made no mention of Georgian as the official language of Soviet Georgia.

Overnight, the constitutional provision was reinserted, and adopted the next afternoon as part of the new charter.

That same week, but without any large-scale public outcry, the same thing happened in Yerevan, the capital of Armenia. On the very day the students were protesting in Tbilisi, Armenian was quietly reinstated in the Constitution as the national language of Armenia.

Old Cultures

Both Georgia and Armenia have their own alphabets and ancient and deep-rooted cultures predating Christian times. But both small nations eventually had to submit to the Georgian government headquarters to protest against a new Constitution because it made no mention of Georgian as the official language of Soviet Georgia.

Georgia and Armenia are among the most ethnically homogeneous republics in the Soviet Union. In the last census in 1970, more than 88 percent of Armenia's 2.5 million people were ethnic Armenians, and more than 86 percent of Georgia's 4.7 million inhabitants were ethnically Georgian.

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New Enrollment Criteria Attacked

China's Education Policy Reviving Class Disputes

By Jay Marchew

HONG-KONG, June 26 (UPI) — Ma Po was born into an intellectual Chinese family and later labeled an "active counterrevolutionary." So despite his top grades in high school, he was sent to Inner Mongolia instead of college in 1966.

Now, at 30, he has been allowed to enroll as a freshman at prestigious Peking University.

The change in policy has been so radical and sudden that it has brought the first stirrings of a grassroots challenge to the policies of China's own leaders, the successors to the late Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

An official radio broadcast from the eastern province of Anhwei quotes education officials as charging that "the new enrollment system does not represent the interests of the working class and the poor and middle-level peasants, and runs counter to the party's class line."

Other recent broadcasts and official articles have also hinted at new articles on the education system, the starting point for much political turmoil in China in the last two decades.

Sudden Change

"The new education system is clearly the most serious point of controversy in China today," an analyst said here. "Travelers who have talked to foreign students at Peking University say that there are signs of tension between senior students who were selected on political grounds and newcomers admitted on the basis of test scores. 'The worker-peasant students are not happy with the new breed.' A foreign traveler said.

Ma Po, a Chinese major at Peking University, was among only 278,000 to gain admittance to universities out of 5.7 million who took entrance examinations. The exams were a key part of the sudden change in the school system.

During the last six years of Mao's life, according to official statements at the time and refugee interviews, many children of worker and peasant families who did not perform well in tests were still admitted to college.

Although the Chinese have not published figures comparing the numbers of workers and peasants enrolled under the Maoist and post-Mao systems, the few statistics available seem to indicate that they are not getting a share of college places based on their share of the population.

The province of Heilungkiang reported last month that 59 percent of new college students in the prov-

ince were children of workers and peasants. But worker and peasant families are estimated to make up at least 80 percent of the Chinese population.

In a sharp criticism of the new system, education officials in Anhwei, who apparently perceive a trend against "laboring classes," said that "enrolling hundreds of thousands of students has offended tens of millions of students."

"If such things go unchecked," they said to colleagues supporting the changes, "we would like to see that the poor and lower-middle peasants will oppose you." The Anhwei broadcast derided critics of the new system, while acknowledging their existence.

Chinese leaders, particularly party Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping, have argued that universities must raise their academic standards if China is to modernize its economy rapidly.

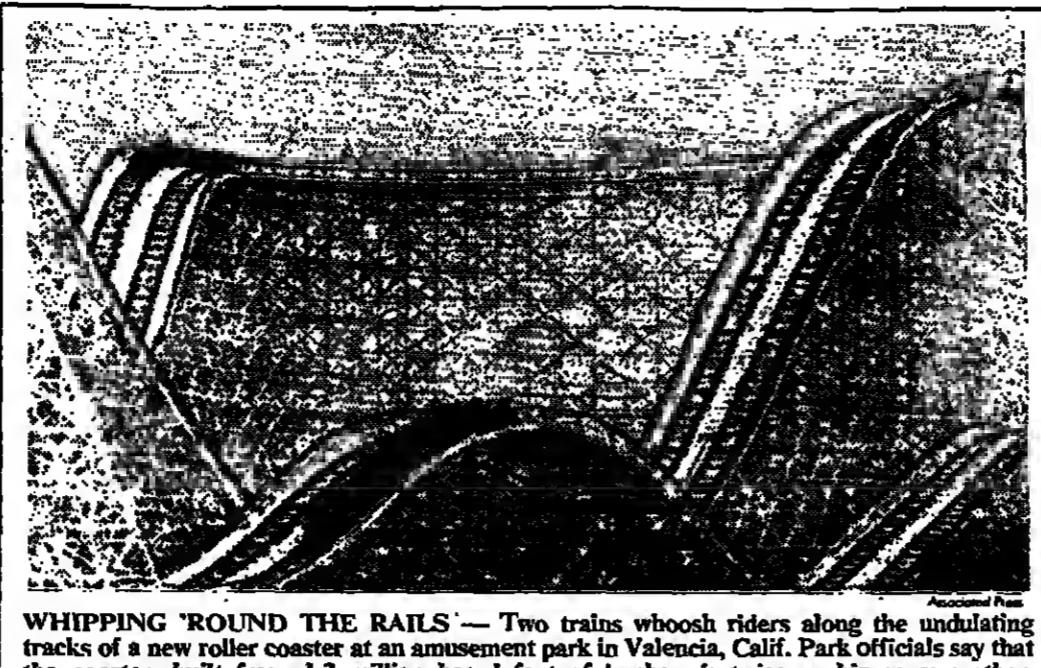
Still No Communism

A recent Chinese news agency dispatch said that priority is given to workers or peasant youth if they have "equal marks" on the examination with young people from other social backgrounds.

But the 85 percent of Chinese youth who live in peasant villages and communes are at a great disadvantage in the tough college entrance test. A Chinese child growing up in a large city is usually guaranteed a place in senior high school. In the countryside, there are not enough senior high schools for everyone, and in those that do exist the equipment and teachers are not as good as at city schools.

"Socialist society is still not communism" and the differences in the level of education between rural and urban schools, a relic of history, still exist," the news agency said. "The gap is being narrowed step by step, but the only way to eliminate it completely is to develop primary and secondary education in the rural areas and raise the standard of selecting the best students."

Ma Po's mother is a novelist, his father a university administrator. Like many intellectually inclined party members they were severely attacked during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s. Their son was similarly punished by being sent to work for five years in an Inner Mongolian rock quarry. In a recent Peking Review article he recalled the day when he was finally exonerated: "I was so overjoyed that I rushed outside and ran wildly about and rolled on the snow."



WHIPPING 'ROUND THE RAILS' — Two trains whoosh riders along the undulating tracks of a new roller coaster at an amusement park in Valencia, Calif. Park officials say that the coaster, built from 1.2 million board feet of lumber, is twice as big as any other.

Expelled UN Envoy Reported in Car Crash

Vietnamese in U.S. Spy Case Is Dead

WASHINGTON, June 26 (NYT)

The Vietnamese mission to the United Nations has informed the State Department of the death of Dinh Ba Thi, a delegate to the United Nations who was expelled from the United States in February for his alleged complicity in a U.S. espionage case.

A department spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said that the Vietnamese mission had relayed the word last week that Mr. Thi had died in an automobile accident.

Hughes Flying Boat to Be Evicted From Guarded California Hangar

LONG BEACH, Calif., June 26 (UPI) — Howard Hughes' Spruce Goose — the giant flying boat that has been sequestered for 31 years in a tightly guarded hangar — is being evicted by the Port of Long Beach.

The lease for the land on which the hangar was built expires June 30 and officials have ordered the Summa Corp., legal owner of the machine, to start dismantling its facility. A port spokesman said that the lease will be renewed only on a month-to-month basis, for a year at the most, to give Summa time to remove the hangar.

The Spruce Goose, which was constructed of birch at a cost of \$18 million, is holding up the development of 20 acres of pier area into a marine fuel operation for the Atlantic Richfield Co.

Mr. Hughes designed the craft to carry 750 soldiers for World War II combat, but it was not tested until November, 1947, when the eccentric billionaire took it on a one-mile cruise at an altitude of 85 feet — its only flight.

The tail of the plane is as tall as an eight-story building, the wing span 320 feet and the body 220 feet long, just 13 feet shorter than a Boeing 747. Summa officials have said that the company spent \$64 million to construct the special hangar and to maintain and guard the plane.

dent in Vietnam about 10 days ago. Newsweek, in its current edition, quotes unnamed sources as saying that Mr. Thi was murdered, probably by Vietnamese anti-Communist guerrillas.

No Corroboration

"Murdered? We can't corroborate that," the State Department spokesman said. "We have no indication from our own sources that that is true. The mission informed us that he died in an auto accident."

Humphrey and Truong were convicted of espionage by a jury in Alexandria, Va., on May 19. Mr. Thi had diplomatic immunity from prosecution.

Both Humphrey, a 42-year-old former foreign service officer in the USIA now known as the International Communications Agency, and Truong, the 32-year-old son of a wealthy businessman who once ran for president of South Vietnam during the Vietnam war, acknowledged forwarding about 100 government documents to Vietnamese officials in Paris.

But both denied being spies, saying that some of the material was related to national defense and that their intention was to improve U.S.-Vietnamese relations and thus help secure the freedom of a Vietnamese woman friend of Humphrey.

Our considerations were limited to the by the state organs," Mr. Krusche said, reporting that the government had argued that Western military threats made the course necessary.

E. Germany Lowers Arms-Training Age

BERLIN, June 26 (AP) — All East German schoolchildren above 14 soon will undergo military training despite the attempt of church leaders to halt the plan, which the government says is necessary for defense.

In Protestant churches throughout East Germany yesterday, pastors said that authorities had rejected their arguments against the classes, due to start in September.

The classes, for 9th and 10th graders, will close the last loophole in East Germany's pre-military training program. Many children previously had switched to vocational or technical schools after the 10th grade, missing the training in later grades.

Boys and girls will be required to study military theory. In two years, the government plans a required two-week course in civil defense, including first aid and firefighting.

Boys will be excused from the civil defense course if they go into two-week army summer camps for drill, small-caliber arms and other military-style training. Uniforms will be worn and no visitors allowed, church sources have been told.

Family Opposition

Similar training is provided in various party-backed youth organizations, but many churchgoing families have tried to keep their children out of such groups.

Werner Krusche, the Protestant Bishop of Magdeburg, urged parents to oppose the plan in parent-teacher sessions, but warned them against letting the issue fall into the mill of political propaganda.

Catholic Bishop Hugo Aldebeck and Methodist Bishop Armin Haerel of Dresden publicly criticized the plan after church leaders were rebuffed in a June 1 meeting with the government.

Protestant ministers are expected to raise the issue again this Sunday. Church sources said that ministers had been instructed to remind churchgoers of their "responsibility for an upbringing of peace."

Church leaders have not questioned East Germany's right to require military training. But they protest dropping the age to 14 and at the time when the government is publicly supporting disarmament and reduction of tensions.

"Our considerations were limited to the by the state organs," Mr. Krusche said, reporting that the government had argued that Western military threats made the course necessary.

East German officials have estimated that one private organization alone, the Society for Sport and Technology, gives pre-military training to 90 percent of boys between 16 and 18. Few figures are available on girls.

Younger children can get part-military training in sea-like organizations and thousands of young East Germans pick up military skills, including weapons training, in the party's Free German Youth organization.

East Germany claims regular armed forces of about 200,000 troops, but total figures are much higher. Police and border troops

are organized and trained in military units and the country's extensively trained militia reserves include 400,000 more troops.

Its armed forces are widely considered as the best trained and best equipped of Eastern Europe outside the Soviet Union. "There are two kinds of armies in Eastern Europe," a diplomat said. "East Germany's and everyone else's."

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Despite Opposition of Churches

18 Troops Die, Hurt in Thai Rebel Clash

18 Troops Die, Hurt in Thai Rebel Clash

BANGKOK, June 26 (UPI) —

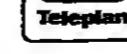
Communist guerrillas in northeast Thailand killed and wounded 18 Thai troops sweeping an insurgent stronghold during the weekend. Military sources said today. The breakdown of the dead and wounded was not available, the sources said.

The operation, covering mountainous regions of three northeastern provinces, began Friday with heavy air strikes and artillery raids.

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Back to Basics in Africa

Keeping your head when all about you are losing theirs: No phrase better describes Secretary of State Vance, as he showed again last week in a much-needed restatement of the Carter administration's policies toward Africa. Elsewhere, both here and abroad, many usually calm heads have become rattled by visions of Africa as the new and great theater of confrontation between East and West.

Vance took the right view of the threat to Africa posed by Cuban troops and Soviet arms. Their propping up of weak governments in Angola and Ethiopia may violate Western and some African sensibilities, but nearly all African governments defend the right of others to invite support from any quarter. And while Havana and Moscow support guerrilla movements against white-dominated regimes in southern Africa, the West also regards the present rulers of Rhodesia and Namibia as illegitimate, even if it draws back from endorsing armed struggle against them.

Although Vance set no limits to what he would regard as tolerable intervention in Africa, he left no doubt that in the U.S. view there are bounds. Even so, however, he would assign the primary responsibility for defense to those African states and to their Organization of African Unity.

The focus of U.S. policy belongs where the secretary placed it: on efforts to resolve the problems that "create the excuse for external intervention." The most important are the conflicts of southern Africa. Vance wisely resisted the advice of those who would recognize Ian Smith's "internal settlement" in Rhodesia merely to counter the Cuban and Soviet support of the Patriotic Front guerrillas. Endorsing either side, as he put it, would only inflame the conflict. And as he further indicated, that U.S. policy should not change even if the Rhodesian civil war intensifies. Otherwise Smith and his present partners would have no incentive to negotiate the set-

lement that alone can end the bloodshed.

Regarding Namibia, the secretary also reaffirmed the administration's policy. There it is the guerrillas who still reject Western proposals for United Nations-sponsored elections. If they continue to reject them, the West can do little to prevent South Africa from imposing its own version of majority rule.

As for South Africa's vexing problems, Vance made clear that the administration would propose no blueprint or timetable for major changes in relations among the races. He only warned again that the failure of the white government "to begin to make genuine progress" toward racial justice would inevitably result in a deterioration of relations with Washington.

Vance's address was thus notable not for any new policy directions but for the affirmation that the United States intends to continue to rely on trade, aid and diplomacy to help African states achieve greater self-reliance. Even as he spoke, a senior U.S. diplomat was on his way to Angola, whose government the United States has not recognized, to discuss ways in which its Marxist regime might resolve a long-standing dispute with Zaïre and help in negotiating a settlement in neighboring Namibia.

That was the administration's effective — and encouraging — answer to those who argue for clandestine or military aid to the Angolan regime's domestic enemies. Instead of driving the pre-eminent Angolan leader, Agostinho Neto, into still further dependence on the Cubans and Russians, the United States will belatedly seek to exert a constructive influence of its own. To those who shrink in alarm from such diplomacy because of Angola's present Marxist coloration, Vance gave a reply that epitomizes the judicious nature of his — and, we trust, the president's — approach to African problems: "We have not been preoccupied with labels or categories," he said, "for these are particularly misleading in the African context."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

World Bank in Danger-2

When the World Bank appropriations bill finally gets to the House floor, it's going to run into trouble from the chairman of the subcommittee that wrote it. It's an unusual — and ominous beginning — to the debate. The bill was scheduled to come up this week, but the House leaders, fearful of a defeat, have now postponed it until next month. Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., is pressing an amendment to cut the U.S. contribution to the development banks this year by one-fifth, more than \$500 million.

** *

He is attempting to deflect even worse cuts, he explains, at the hands of a House that has been stampeded by the California tax vote. Beyond that, he thinks that the United States is funneling too much of its aid through the international development banks, over which it has no direct control. The issue of control is now sharpened by the prospect of a World Bank loan to Vietnam.

Last year there was an attempt in the House to prohibit the bank, on grounds of human rights violations, from lending to Vietnam and several other countries. That was immediately followed by an attempt to prohibit the bank from putting money into any agricultural project which might provide competition to U.S. citrus or sugar producers. Those amendments failed, but they will doubtless be back this year.

The catastrophic unwisdom of trying to impose narrow U.S. interests on this aid should be obvious, when you remember that a rising share of the bank's money is coming from the new rich — for example, the Arab oil states. Their foreign policies, not to mention their ideas about human rights, are quite different from those of the United States.

** *

There are large advantages to the United

International Opinion

Soviet Warning to Japan

The Soviet warning delivered last week in the Japanese, and immediately publicized by the Tass agency, shows little respect for Japan's status and independence as a neighbor. It follows similarly harsh objections raised from Moscow in recent months to the prospect of Japan's signing a peace treaty with China including what has become known as an anti-hegemony clause. The Russians interpret this as directed against them, and the Chinese have given ample proof that they so regard it. The Japanese reply to the

THE WASHINGTON POST.

But the largest threat to this aid bill is a simple one: the passion for economy that has suddenly seized the House. It is a highly selective passion. It does not extend to dams and highways. It will not reach the Clinch River breeder reactor, or the multibillion-dollar schemes roaring around Congress to help middle-class parents pay college tuition. Instead, the new thirst is focused with deadly intensity on foreign aid. After all, foreign aid rests on nothing more substantial than conscience and enlightened self-interest, which leaves it in constant jeopardy. The current attitude in the House recalls the story about the family that responded to a sermon on the virtue of thrift by cutting off its contributions to the church and to charity.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 27, 1903

LONDON — A.H. Hummel, a well known U.S. lawyer, stated to a Herald correspondent yesterday that he does not believe the present divorce rate in the United States is anything to worry about. "Preachers have sounded a note of alarm about," he said, "but 645,000 marriages have been severed in the past 20 years." Mr. Hummel said, adding "there is no cause for alarm, for there has been no increase in marital infidelity in proportion to the increase in the population."

Fifty Years Ago

June 27, 1928

LOS ANGELES — Dr. James E. How is a millionaire who would much rather ride the rails, sit around the campfire with the boys, and garge Mulligan stew out of a tin can, according to his wife, than nibble caviar and say nice things to the ladies in his home. Married life with Dr. How, said Mrs. How, as she filed for divorce here today, was a struggle in which she tried to domesticate him and he tried to make a hobo out of her. To date it is still a draw.



'And When We Put Them End to End,
We Can March Troops Across the Ocean.'

Amending the High Court

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The Supreme Court decision last month upholding a surprise police search of the Stanford Daily has aroused unusually strong reaction in Congress. Half a dozen senators and representatives, from both parties, have introduced corrective bills. Committees in both Houses are holding hearings. There is a real chance that something will pass. But what?

The bills are of two kinds. One aims to protect all innocent third parties — people who are not suspected of crime themselves but who may have evidence — from unannounced police searches: they would have to be given notice first, and the right to a hearing. The other would protect only the press and broadcasters.

Rummaging

The idea that the press alone had a constitutional interest at stake in the Stanford case seems to me fundamentally wrong. The police can damage equally important values if they start rummaging through the files of doctors or lawyers without notice. The press does itself no good when it claims special privilege under the Constitution.

But the proposed corrective legislation is another matter. There, I think Congress would be wise to begin by dealing with searches of the press. That view, I'm sure, seems paradoxical. But there are reasons for it — reasons that reflect the difference between the Supreme Court and Congress.

The Supreme Court applies the standards of the Constitution to every corner of this country. It decides, from time to time, whether some local sheriff has denied a prisoner his rights in extracting a confession. It is within the Court's accepted function to define the constitutional limits of police searches in California and Maine.

But for Congress to regulate local police practices would be highly unusual. U.S. federalism — the division of power between the states and the national government — ordinarily bars that kind of intervention from Washington. Congress did regulate electronic surveillance by local police in a 1968 statute, but that has long been an area of federal interest.

Section 5 of the 14th Amendment allows Congress to enforce the amendment by "appropriate legislation." Some think that Congress could limit local searches on the theory that it was enforcing "due process of law." But Section 5 has seldom been used, and it raises worrisome problems. If Congress can enlarge constitutional protections, can it also diminish them? That's a question that should be answered.

Definition

Moreover, legislation to protect all "innocent third parties" from unannounced police searches would raise troubling problems of definition. If the police think a suspect has hidden evidence in his mother's home, is she an uninvolved third party? Should someone with a legally privileged relationship to the suspect — his doctor or lawyer — have special protection from searches? And so on.

Legislation limited to the press would not involve such difficult constitutional issues of federalism. It would be based on the plenary power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce. Newspapers are already covered by all kinds of federal statutes, such as the antitrust and labor laws. And broadcasting is comprehensively regulated.

Nor would a press bill present

ideally decide in terms of principles that will be generally applicable. Legislatures can pick and choose.

Drafting a search bill for the press alone would be fairly straightforward. Generally, the police should have to proceed by subpoena, a procedure that allows a hearing first. There would have to be exceptions for emergencies, and for situations in which there was a risk of evidence being destroyed.

The Stanford Daily actually had said it had destroyed evidence — a fact that makes one wonder why it had standing to raise the constitutional claim.

But if Congress does move to protect the press, others should be heard. There should be hearings on the broader question of protecting third-party files. And the Justice Department, which is now considering regulations to protect the press from federal searches, should then consider model rules to protect lawyers, doctors and others.

Letters

Cyprus Logjam

Re: "Logjam on Cyprus" (IHT, April 22-23):

"There is sufficient excuse for the Turks to hang onto more than a third of Cyprus when the Turkish population there is less than a fifth of the total."

Honestly, gentlemen, where is the morality on such a biased statement? The excuse and the right of the Turkish government is by the Mandate of 1958 which every government, including Great Britain and Greece, seems to have forgotten exists trilaterally with Turkey to protect the citizens, all citizens, of Cyprus and to respect all the rights of all the citizens.

As for the fear of the Greek-Cypriot government that any agreement made with the Turks will be broken by the Turks, I can question anyone to look at the history of Cyprus regarding treaties. How many times in the last 20 years have the Greeks broken treaties with the Turks?

Turkey has been hamstrung by an over-zealous contingent of the U.S. Congress, yes, backed by the U.S. Greek lobby with its money and pressure. All anyone has ever heard was that Turkey was using U.S. supplied arms to maintain peace on Cyprus during the abortive Greek coup. Has anyone ever mentioned from which source the Greeks received their arms?

It is time that the voters of the United States became aware of the facts by which our respected Congress carries on its legitimate business. Are we voters to believe that Congress metes out favors on a basis of partiality — a popularity contest? Does this mean that one must belong to a populous and prosperous minority to win legislation from Congress despite the right or wrong of the situation? The answer is obvious but I feel that nobody cares to state it openly.

S.J. OLÇAY.

Tripoli, Libya.

10 years ago. To describe that great crusade as "a spree," as if it had been a mere drunken night on the tiles, is to devalue one of the few, redeeming chapters in our recent history.

Mr. Kraft says of black people that "They overthrew themselves in demands for school busing and various quotas." He thus puts the blame for continued discrimination in jobs, housing and education on the blacks themselves, and not where it truly belongs, on the white majority.

The appetites of the majority are the responsibility of the majority.

Those appetites are not "licensed" by minorities struggling to achieve their constitutional rights. In fact, the ultimate outcome of a majority greed, as Mr. Kraft calls it, is a matter of some concern.

A few hundred years ago in Europe there was a firmly held belief in the divine right of kings.

What seems to be emerging in the United States today is an equally firm belief in the divine right of the white middle class.

How else to explain the non-cooperation with the energy program and the success of Proposition 13 in California?

The hubris of kings has all

but disappeared about their downfall.

Can the U.S. white middle class expect to get away indefinitely with its unconscious assumption of divinity?

MARGARET HALSEY.

London.

United Canada

The wide publicity given recently to various sectional interests in

Canada creates the impression that

the country must consist of 10

provinces loosely tied together by a

rather feeble federal Constitution.

That seems to be the point of view

of the writer of your editorial

"Canada: A Federal Solution" (IHT, June 14).

If the writer of the editorial has

enough time on hand to compare

the written Constitutions of Cana-

da and the United States, he will be

surprised to find that in spite of

much yipping and yapping in Que-

bec and the Maritime Provinces,

the Canadian Constitution gives

more power to Ottawa than the

U.S. Constitution grants to Wash-

ington. As just one example: Cana-

da has only one system of criminal

law as against 50 in the United

States.

W.R. MILLER.

Vevey, Switzerland.

Seedbed of History

Joseph Kraft, in his article "View

of '68: A Seedbed of History" (IHT, June 17-18) recalls the great

civil rights movement of the 1960s

and concludes that "when minori-

ties go on a spree, they inevitably

license the appetites of the majori-

ties."

People, idealistic people, lost

their lives in the civil rights thrust

John Dornberg

From Munich:

Perhaps that explains why the Bavarians, lacking one of their own who is willing to be king, have now decided to go one better by acquiring what might be called an "ersatz kaiser." He is Crown Prince Otto von Habsburg.

MUNICH — The notion that their erstwhile independent kingdom is merely one of West Germany's 16 states these days has always rankled the Bavarians.

Thus, nostalgic feelings for the "good old days" of the monarchy abound, especially in the backwoods and Alpine highlands where nearly every village tavern and inn displays a portrait of the "king." It seems to make little difference that the particular king in question was "mad." Ludwig II, renowned for castle and debt-building, who died under mysterious circumstances as long ago as 1886, or that the monarchy actually survived him by another 32 years. Past glory, be it ever so expensive and eccentric, tends to persevere.

The cruel fate of Bavarian history, it seems, has been exacerbated by the fact that no member of the former ruling family, the Wittelsbachs, of whom there is certainly still a profusion, has ever shown serious interest in assuming the role of pretender to that no longer extant throne.

Annotated

Perhaps that explains why the Bavarians, lacking one of their own who is willing to be king, have now decided to go one better by acquiring what might be called

EEC Currency Plan Outlined by Officials

PARIS, June 26 (Reuters) — A new currency plan for Western Europe, designed to reduce exchange rate fluctuations, has been devised by France and West Germany, a spokesman for President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said today.

No details of the proposal were given.

The spokesman said the plan was approved by the French president and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at their meeting in Hamburg Friday. He added that the two governments would ensure that their Common Market partners were fully briefed about the plan before the EEC summit at Bremen on July 6. Bank of France governor, Bernard Clappier will outline the proposal for Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti in Rome tomorrow, the spokesman added.

He said the monetary plan is designed to achieve greater cohesion among European currencies, but denied reports that it involved the so-called snake — the joint float arrangement linking the currencies of West Germany, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark and Norway.

The snake is not involved, and neither is any new adaption of the snake technique," he added.

In Luxembourg, Premier Gaston Thorn said there are still many chances of disagreement, Reuters reported. He said all EEC countries had not been consulted on the plan.

"However, what has struck me is the need of France and Germany to attack monetary problems and the willingness of Britain to discuss them," he said.

EEC finance ministers agreed at a meeting in Luxembourg last week that any mechanism for regulating European currencies should relieve the present strain on the dollar rather than add to it.

The Bremen conference is expected to prepare precise guidelines for a new currency mechanism in readiness for the Western economic summit in Bonn July 16 of the United States, Canada, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain and Italy.

Bonn Stimulus Decision

HAMBURG, June 26 (Reuters) — The West German government will decide after the Bonn summit whether to introduce a stimulus program with a volume of about 12 billion Deutsche marks. Finance Minister Hans Matthofer said in an interview with the newspaper *Der Spiegel*.

He said any program would comprise help for public-sector investment, tax cuts to improve the investment climate and social measures. But he stressed that a decision on such additional measures depends on the results of the summit and the economic statistics which will be available next month.

Mr. Matthofer said the 12-billion-Dm figure corresponds to the amount which could be financed by measures such as an increase in the value-added tax. He said that a reform of the income-tax system next year could not be completely ruled out, but added it appears almost impossible because of the practical difficulties of so quick an implementation.

The cabinet is due to meet July 1.

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Dollar Falls To New Low Against Yen Steadies in Europe, Recoups Tokyo Loss

TOKYO, June 26 (UPI) — The yen finished at a record postwar high of 206.30 to the dollar in Tokyo foreign-exchange trading despite an attempt by the Bank of Japan to check its slide from Friday's closing of 209.55 yen.

The dollar had traded briefly at a record-low 204.50 yen in the morning as trading firms and banks massively sold dollars. Exchange sources said the day's spot turnover amounted to a high \$6.4 million.

It estimates reserves are in excess of 50 million barrels. Production could begin in about five years, a spokesman said. Exxon has 100 percent lease ownership on the property.

Exxon Oil Find Is 'Significant'

HOUSTON, June 26 (Reuters) — Exxon has discovered a "significant new oil field" in the Gulf of Mexico, offshore Louisiana, the company reported today.

It estimates reserves are in excess of 50 million barrels. Production could begin in about five years, a spokesman said. Exxon has 100 percent lease ownership on the property.

Bonn Posts Gain in M-3

FRANKFURT, June 26 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's widely defined M-3 money supply rose a seasonally adjusted 7.3 billion Deutsche marks in May and was up 10 percent from a year earlier, the Bundesbank reported today.

M-3 most closely corresponds to the aggregate which the central bank uses to determine its money-supply target for the year, set at 8 percent for 1978. However, in its monthly report for June, the Bundesbank said it will most likely exceed that target due to expansionary effects of foreign-exchange turbulence at the beginning of the year.

The central bank cited increases in all sectors — cash in circulation, time deposits and sight deposits for the rise. It added that M-3 rose an upward-revised 5.9 billion DM in April.

Stimulus Seen

MUNICH, June 26 (AP-DJ) — West German measures to establish a better investment climate to end the present stagnation in product innovation and new-business start-up are "unavoidable," the IFO Economic Research Institute said today.

The institute also said the nation's unemployment problem should not be underestimated, despite the recent decline. It forecast the jobless total will rise by one million by 1989, aggravating the current labor surplus.

Moreover, IFO said, various projects to reach full employment without decreasing the hours in the work week will only be successful if the gross domestic product increases by an average of 3 percent a year. But, IFO said, "to believe that even 4 percent growth will be reached requires relatively great optimism," even though "a growth of only 4 percent won't keep unemployment from increasing."

Dollar Steadies

LONDON, June 26 (AP-DJ) — The dollar steadied in European trading against most other major currencies ahead of the announcements of May trade figures from the United States and West Germany, expected tomorrow or Wednesday.

The market, dealers said, is expecting an improvement in the U.S. position and a slight deterioration in West Germany's performance.

Some estimates put the U.S. deficit at \$2.20-\$2.8 billion compared with \$2.86 billion in April. The West German surplus is forecast to contract to about 2.9 billion Deutsche marks from 3.251 billion DM.

Bank of Japan intervention, estimated at \$120-\$150 million, helped firm the dollar after it broke its previous low of 206.60 yen. It finished to Europe at 207.63 yen up 43 points from Friday and 1.38 yen above Tokyo's close.

Some dealers predicted that Japanese official intervention will likely escalate as the U.S. currency nears the 200-yen "psychological barrier."

The dollar lost 12 points against the Deutsche at 207.63 DM. It was down 10 points against the Swiss franc at 1.8640. The French franc was particularly strong, with the dollar slipping 60 points to 45.545 francs. Sterling, meanwhile, edged up 6 points to \$1.8491. The Canadian dollar dropped 12 points to 89.77 U.S. cents.

It is not only the oil pro-

Canada Sets Credit Line Of \$3 Billion With Banks

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT) — A group of 90 banks in the United States, Europe and Japan agreed Friday to lend Canada \$3 billion. The transaction was described by Citicorp, which organized the bank syndicate, as the largest private international credit ever extended.

The money will be used, if necessary, to support the Canadian dollar in foreign-exchange markets. Jean Chretien, Canada's finance minister, said, "We don't know if we'll use it, but it's there if we need it."

The interest rate paid by Canada for the first four years will be the prime rate, which is currently 8.4 percent. After four years, it will pay the prime rate plus one-quarter percent. Europeans took \$1.2 billion of the credit line; U.S. banks, \$1.1 billion.

Under a complicated series of steps taken by the Canadian government in recent weeks to support its dollar, which fell to a 45-year low of 86.92 cents against the U.S. dollar in mid April. It has since recovered substantially.

Canada announced in late April that a loan agreement was in the works and that a borrowing of 1.5 billion Deutsche marks had been completed. Both were considered strong measures and were given major credit for the subsequent sharp rise in the dollar's value.

Other steps included raising \$750 million through a bond issue in the New York market and increasing to \$2.5 billion an existing standby credit with Canadian banks.

Observers said the move should enable Mr. Goldsmith to take advantage of Hong Kong's business environment, where government intervention is minimal. A holding company in Hong Kong would also provide a base for diversifying his business throughout Asia, they added.

The Hong Kong company also plans to issue \$5.25 million new shares and pay \$1.5 million to Eton SA, of Panama, for its full ownership of Argyle Securities (Holdings) Ltd., which controls 20.7 percent of Generale Occidentale's outstanding shares.

IBM to Leave Nigeria

ARMONK, N.Y., June 26 (AP-DJ) — International Business Machines is pulling out of Nigeria because of that nation's foreign-investment law, the company said today.

Anti-Bribery Law Proving Costly to U.S. Business Being Lost To Others, Firms Say

HONG KONG, June 26 (NYT) — Many U.S. businessmen in Asia complain that they have lost millions of dollars in sales as a result of the law passed by Congress in December prohibiting bribery of foreign government officials.

They add that European and Japanese competitors, not encumbered by such laws, have picked up the missed business. The new U.S. morality has compounded the nation's balance-of-payments deficit and in some cases, raised the cost of goods to consumers, they say.

However, because businessmen are reluctant to disclose requests for bribes or kickbacks, and because it is very difficult — almost impossible — to verify the instances they do cite, the amount of business lost by U.S. concerns cannot be calculated with assurance.

The statute enacted in December, an outgrowth of heightened sensitivity to corporate morality after the Lockheed-payoff scandal, imposes fines up to \$1 million on U.S. corporations that pay commissions to foreign officials.

Circumvention

There is also evidence that some U.S. companies are finding ways to circumvent the law, the only one of its kind, and the tightened restrictions imposed by both the Securities and Exchange Commission and by many U.S. parent companies themselves. The law does not apply to foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies, for example. Nor does the law stop foreign agents employed by U.S. corporations from taking an

extra-large sales commission and turning over part of it to local officials.

Moreover, some lawyers contend, it will prove difficult for the SEC and the Justice Department to enforce the law because foreign governments and companies are not required to furnish information about wrongdoing.

Nevertheless, a widespread feeling persists among U.S. businessmen in Asia that they are being hurt. "American businessmen are operating with both hands tied behind their backs," the regional president of a major U.S. manufacturer complained. "There are lots of things you simply cannot sell in Asia without making a payoff," he said.

Herminio Disini

When representatives from Dow Chemical and Union Carbide went to the Philippines last year to discuss investing in a proposed new petrochemical complex, for example, they were surprised to find themselves dealing with a close friend and in-law of President Ferdinand Marcos.

The friend, Herminio Disini, presented himself as the government agent for the downstream part of the project. He also demanded a fee for his services that ranged from \$1.5 million to \$3 million, sources in the two companies say.

"It was a blatant, rotten ripoff," recalls one executive, who asked that his name not

be used. "There was no way we were going to meet it."

Publicly, officials of both companies decline to comment on the deal, noting other business interests in the Philippines. But privately, some officials acknowledge that after their encounter with Mr. Disini, they decided to pass up the potential \$1-billion petrochemical proposal.

Two other U.S. companies, General Telephone & Electronics and International Telephone & Telegraph, also recently lost out on a major bid to the Philippines because of sensitivity about illegal payments. But unlike the petrochemical companies' problem, the difficulty reported was that President Marcos himself was angry about earlier disclosures by GT&E that it had made illegal payments to a group of the president's friends through a company in the Bahamas.

Mr. Marcos was so enraged at GT&E's admission — which followed an investigation by the SEC — that, according to an ITT executive, he ordered bids not be accepted from U.S. companies for the 60,000 lines of central-office switching equipment.

To a degree, the concern about payments abroad is a business counterpart to the Carter administration's stress on human rights. They both strike many non-Americans as an attempt to impose U.S. morality on other people.

"Who are the Americans to tell us about morality?" said a British businessman in Hong Kong. "What's business all about anyway — to make money. You pay a commission to make a deal, you make a profit, everyone's happy."

Tool Orders Off In May in U.S., Up 34% in Year

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT) — Machine-tool orders in May fell 6 percent from April to \$353.3 million but were up 34 percent from year earlier, according to the National Machine Tool Builders Association.

Domestic orders were 34 percent above May 1977, while export orders were up 29 percent. Orders for metal-cutting machine tools were up 35 percent and metal-forming orders rose 31 percent.

Shipments of machine tools last month were \$235.3 million, 38 percent higher than a year earlier and 5 percent above those for April this year. Domestic shipments rose 40 percent over May 1977, while export shipments were 16 percent higher than last year.

Shipments of metal-cutting ma-

chine tools in May were up 6 percent from April. At \$190.2 million, shipments during May rose 46 percent from the year-earlier figure.

Stocks Fall Broadly on Wall Street

Dow Jones Off 10.74 In Moderate Trading

NEW YORK, June 26 (Reuters) — Prices plunged over a broad front today in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts cited investor worry over the weak dollar and the predictions of a rise in banks' prime rates to 9 percent.

Declining issues led advance 1,210 to 3,747. Volume rose to 29.2 million shares from 28.53 million shares Friday.

The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 10.74 points to 1,218.28.

Prices also dropped sharply on the American Stock Exchange if active trading. The market-value index dropped 1.68 to 145.59 and the average price per share lost 12 cents.

Weakness in the Big Board's gaming stocks also depressed other prices, analysts noted, and sales of issues hopped on credit, or margin by speculators accelerated the decline in these stocks.

Bally Manufacturing dropped 2 1/2 to 23 1/2. Playboy lost 1 1/2 to 23 1/2. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer eased 2 1/2 to 38. Caesars World lost 2 1/2 to 25 1/2. Ramada Inns, the most active issue, lost 1 1/2 to 83 1/2. Harrah's dropped 4 1/2 to 25 1/2 and Allegheny Air Lines fell 1 1/2 to 10 1/2.

Glamour and blue chips also lost with International Business Machines off 4 1/2 to 258 1/2. Telenet down 7 1/2 to 95 1/2. Du Pont off 1 1/2 to 12 1/2. Polaroid off 1 1/2 to 37 1/2. Squibb down 2 1/2 to 34 in heavy trading.

McDonnell Douglas, which was awarded a near \$1-billion Air Force contract, rose 3/4 to 33 1/4.

Liggett Group added one to 32 1/2, but Philip Morris lost 1 1/2 to 64 1/2 after announcement of the sale by Liggett.

Rowan Co's dropped 2 1/2 to 22 1/2 after it agreed to buy Armaco Steel's interest in two Rowan drilling affiliates. Armaco gained 1 1/2 to 28 1/2.

Cutter-Hammer jumped 4 1/2 to 57 1/2 after Eaton Corp. offered \$58 a share for all the Cutter shares it does not own. Eaton was unchanged at 33 1/2.

Reliance Group gained 1 1/2 to 31 1/2 after announcing plans to buy back three million of its own shares.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat finished mixed and corn and oats irregularly lower and soybeans substantially higher.

Wheat was off 1 1/2 to 10 3/4 cents; corn off 3/4 to 24 1/2; oats off 1 to 34 1/2; and soybeans up 5 1/2 to 14 cents. Rain in the Midwest and forecasts of good growing weather forced speculative selling pressure in corn. Wheat declined only in the nearby July contract.

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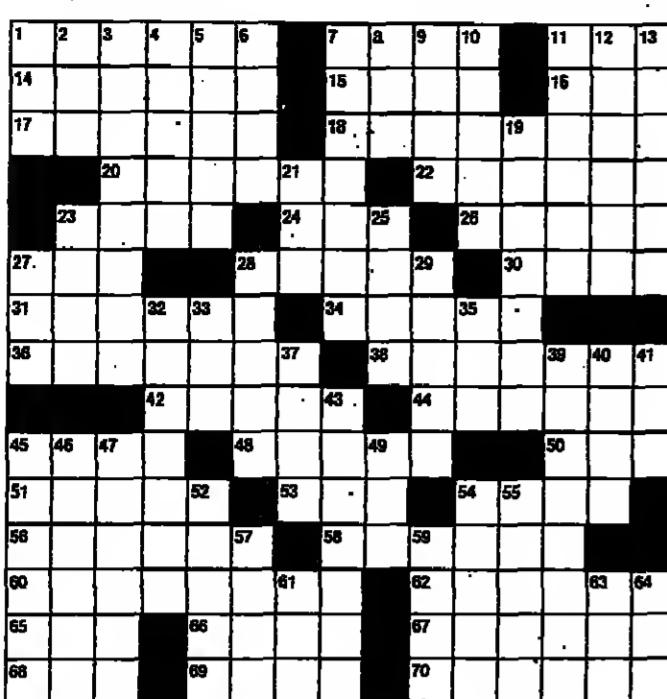
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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 26

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By Eugene T. Maleska



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The Huge Crowd Yelled 'Vamos, Argentina' — And the Team Responded

By Rob Hughes

BUENOS AIRES, June 26 (IHT)

In the end, they got there.

Times like almost anything else in Latin America, often has to be expanded to get results, and this World Cup finale, like those of 1934 and 1966, went deep into extra time before Argentina emerged as the fifth country in 11 World Cups to claim the ultimate victory on foreign soil.

The stadium seethed with the ecstatic crowd that grew so familiar to our ears with each Argentine triumph: "Vamos, vamos, Argentina! Go, go, Argentina!"

At the end, the Argentines were made to go to beat a Dutch team that failed after a storming second-half comeback to go farther than its defeat similarly to the home country, in the last final in Munich four years ago. The results were just and soccer itself is also a victory.

Emphasis on Attack

For whatever deficiencies this Argentine side contains, it at least was by far the most attack-conscious of all the 16 nations here.

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